REGISTERED No. I—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,330.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. G. Hart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd October 1875 at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Galle	2
„ Carwar	25	„ Negapatam	5
„ Mangalore	26	„ Pondicherry	6
„ Cannanore	27	„ Coconada	9
„ T. H. Berry	27	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Cuddalore	28	„ Chittagong	11
„ Beypore	28	„ Calingapatam	11
„ Cochin	29	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Alleppey	30	„ Kidderpore	12
„ Tuticorin	31	Arrives CALCUTTA	14
„ Colombo	Nov. 1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves BUSREH	10
„ Carwarchee	23	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Fao	10
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bushire	12
	Nov.		
„ Linga	2	„ Linga	17
„ Bahrein	3	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	4	„ Jask	21
„ Fao	6	„ Guader	22
„ Mahomerah	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive Busreh	7	BOMBAY Arrive	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service to KURRACHEE, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1069 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 25th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi &c.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayan, as above on TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 4 P. M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Baria,	Malwan,
Mutlaqhurry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadoog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,977 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 10th November. This steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 26th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14/10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on W DNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.	
LOMBARDY..	E. M. Gillson...	2723	450	25th—	Southampton.
				Nov.	
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st—	Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3479	600	8th—	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

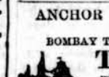
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,900 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 5th October, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons.	H.P.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
EUROPA	27th Aug.	11th Sept.	2977	424	18th Sept.	20th Nov.
UTOPIA	10th Sept.	25th Sept.	4173	673	9th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	24th Sept.	9th Oct.	2293	503	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	8th Oct.	23rd Oct.	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 5 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following Steamer will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

		Tons. H.P.		
Cargo	Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 8th Nov. 1875.

All her accommodation for Passengers is already engaged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

8, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF the Sh ck-in-Trade, consisting of Clocks, Time-piece, Palanquin Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Chronometers, Glass plated and crockeryware of a deceased Parsee Merchants in P rsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public auction at a shop in P rsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of a deceased Parsee Mer hant, con-isting of cabin and wall-lamps, conc rtina, courier bags, silk umbrellas, hair b uches gilt and lime-pieces, English clock-, marble clocks, Ormulu clocks, open faced silver Geneva watches, open-faced and double c sed silver English wa ches, gilted open-faced watches, silver chains, gold spectacles, English watches, drab hats, helmets, plated spoons and forks, Surat toys, s-raus, chronometers, portmanteaus, glass and porcelain-ware, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GHATKOPAR LANE.

On SATURDAY next, the 23r instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Dr. Anant Chandroba, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raghoonath Govindjee and Bhasker Raghoonath, the undermentioned valuable landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of January, 1874 viz, all that piece of Freehold pension and tax land or ground, situated in the Moogbhat Lane, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bhoolesh war, containing by admeasurement 434 square yards and 5-9th of a square yard, entered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Bombay under No. 47 in the name of the said Bhasker Raghoonath, together with the messuage, tenement, or a shop and a dwelling-house and privies, and a chawl in rear of the s id dwelling-house, erected and now standing thereon, and which said shop and dwelling house front towards the north of the said Moogbhat Lane, and are assessed collectively under No. 62, and which said privies with the chawl front towards the west of the eastern boundary and of the said premises, and are assessed under No 63, and are bounded on the east by the property of Balcrishna Moroba Gurav, on the west by the property of Hursiwun, on the north by the said Moogbhat Lane, and on the south partly by a gully belonging to the chawl or hereditaments and premises above described and beyond it by the property of Heersial Hurjeewun, on the north by the said Moogbhat Lane, and on the south partly by a gully belonging to the chawl or hereditaments and premises above described and beyond it partly by the property of Bhewarbai, wife of Shunker Bapoo Bhut and partly by the property of Bhawoo Witoba. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Frere and Tank Bunders, respectively.

200 Superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares and a quantity of Teak Planks and Scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

MARBLE WORKS ON THE PAREL ROAD.

SALE of the Stock-in-Trade and Household Furniture of the late Mr. Charles Drury.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will on MONDAY and TUESDAY the 25th and 26th days of October, instant, at 10½ by Public Auction on the premises at 9 A.M. each day, at the Marble Works on the Parell Road, the whole of the extensive stock-in-trade and household furniture of the late Mr. Charles Drury, Marble Mason consisting of floriciated crosses, Roman and Saxon wheel crosses, marble monulist tombs, plain and ornamental headstones, bluestone vault covers, American granite, Porebundar, Shahad and Coola stones, coffin and coffin furniture, rough bluestones, very handsone large size marble flower-vases and draprery vases, marble and bluestone column, black and white weighing scale, black and slab marbles, roun i and oblong marbles table tops, teak planks, taps and dies, cast iron railings, spare iron wheels, cart wheels, lauries, hearses, hawsers, chisels, crow bars, files, rasps, brass and iron wires of sizes, packing cases, scrap irons, rachet brace and stand and bits English sandstone, galvanized and ungalvanized iron buckets, water filters, iron tank, wooden patterns, shade, wrought iron gates and glass cockeryware, columns, theodolites, carved blackwood furniture, plated books, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, and sundry other articles.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

1 case White Dhooties 49-11 Yards.
3 „ White Jaconets.
5 „ „ White Shirtings.
2 „ Colored Muslins.
1 Bale Twist.
3 „ Grey Shirtings.

On account of the underwriters ex S. S. Timor :—

S A A R B } 1 case damaged Electro Plated shade Pedestals.

Bombay, 19th October 1875. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a Broad Cloth Gruel Phaeton "Collard and Collard," a Hand-some English built open carriage for a pair or single, a fast trotting Shabitben Australian Mare, a fine Milch cow with calf, &c., at No. 102, Malabar Hill.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of Malcolm McPherson Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their auction the following :

5 bales Grey T cloth 6 lbs.
7 „ „ „ 5 lbs.
10 „ „ assorted choteos.
2 cases superior oil paintings.
1 „ „ pictures in superior gilt and maple frame.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, Fort,

On account and at the risk of Ebhramjee Sulleemanjee.

H C C	515-22—2 Cases Glass Beads.	
H C C	B	2-21—3 Cases Do.
C & C	2236-40—4 Cases Cut Beads.	
H C & C	E S	414-23—6 Cases White Ballthread.
	661	
	E A	16-20—3 Cases Do.
	711	

On account of Caduribhoy Tyabjee,

H C & C 908-1 Case Seed Beads.

On account of Mehomed Ally Esoofbhoy.

H C C 1656-61—2 Cases Glass Beads.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On SATURDAY, the 23r instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Military Square No. 1, Fort, the following shares

On account and at the risk of Mooljee Ghiga, the mortgagor, and by order of Mr. Jathuram Khoosal, the Mortgagee.

150 shares of Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited.

150 shares of Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited.

On account and at the risk of Mooljee Ghiga, the mortgagor, by order of Mr. Hurry Shunker Shookhram, the mortgagee.

100 shares Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Kerosine Oil Hanging and Table Lamps, Panorama Bells, and Bohemian Glassware, &c. suitable for the Dewalee Holidays.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room the following, viz :—

An invoice of hanging and table lamps with round and flat burners, two and three-light chandeliers, hurricane lanterns and hurricane wall-lamps, chimnies, wicks, globes, &c. &c.

Few cases of chimnies of sizes.

An invoice of mostly gilted superior Bohemian glassware, consisting of flower vases of various sorts, scent bottles, toilette and liquer se s, water sets, &c.

An invoice of ornamental balls of different colours, such as green, blue, silver and gold from 4 to 10 inches.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. EUROPA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Europa.

Bombay, 18th October 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, arrived in Harbour this morning, are hereby REQUESTED TO SEND BILLS of LADING for counterssignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will NOT be ADMITTED under any circumstances.

C GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th October 1875.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 19th October 1875.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS for TICKETS of ADMISSION to Her M jesty's Dockyard on the occasion of the LANDING of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, will be received by the Chief Secretary in the Political Department, at the New Secretariat, between the 19th and 25th instant.

The applications should state the name, place of residence in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession, or occupation of the writer.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 18th October 1875.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
„ 31st Dec. 1874	31,106
„ 30th June 1874	£39,500
„ 31st Dec. 1874	£41,306
„ 30th June 1875	£49 634
Policies in f rce 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(Manager, Bengal Coal Co.), Calcutta.
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Arbuthnot Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(Messrs. Macneill & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.

Trustee for the Bombay Life Fund :
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,

in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

Bankers :
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.

Medical Examiner :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Bombay.

Agent :
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 6 Hornby Row, Bombay.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public. The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years ; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers in every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids, utterly ruin the enamel.

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Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

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Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

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Produces immediately a perfect chance in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, o 0, Hatton Garden, Lond n, and to see that their signature A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in ag nk on the wrapper of each no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

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Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
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Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

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BY

R. KNIGHT, F. S. S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the INDIAN ECONOMIST and its Supplement, with Belt and Hoof, very many Agricultural newspapers in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

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Sets of silver mug, knife, fork and spoon, in case Rs. 50 to 140.		Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs ..... each	4 0	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem Stitched and embroid red ..... each	7 0
Coral and Bells, Rs. 14 to 28.					9 8
Sets of silver knife, fork and spoon, Rs. 25 to 70.		Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ..... each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours & Fancy Stripes ..... each	9 0
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Sets of 6 napkin rings.					
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Bombay, 10th June 1875.

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In 12,000 Shares of £10, or Rs. 100 Each.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 18TH OCT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 6,000 bales.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant compares with the same date on the two previous years as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Total Supply of all kinds	1,720,000	1,765,800	15,60,650
" Surats	740,000	783,680	887,890

From New York, Saturday evening's telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands still at 14¼ cents per lb, but futures 3/16d. lower. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The Receipts are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Saturday's Receipts.....	19,000	16,000	16,000	11,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	445,000	390,000	288,000	425,000

Through Reuter we have the report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau on the American Cotton crop for the month of September. "The condition is said to have improved since August in Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas. A slight deterioration has taken place in other States as compared with October 1874. Prospects are worse in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and decidedly better in the States westward of Alabama. The general average is 85½ per cent." The last sentence is the only portion of the report which gives any tangible ground on which to have a comparison and according to this the condition has fallen 3½ per cent. since August, or equal to a reduction of 140,000 bales on a 4 million crop. Notwithstanding the present heavy receipts at the ports, the prospects therefore are by no means in favour of the heavy estimates previously current, and in all probability the favourite figure will now be about 4 millions.

The London Coffee Market on Saturday was unchanged. Cocoanut Oil was lower : Ceylon by 15s., and Cochin by £1 per ton. Bombay Linseed was quoted 6d. higher on the spot and 9d. per quarter to arrive.

Quotations for Rupee Paper show a decline of ⅛ in fives-and-a-half, but other denominations were the same as on Thursday last. In Indian Bank Shares as quoted, we notice an advance of £1 in Oriental and £2 in Hongkong and Shanghai. Chartered Mercantile have fallen 10s. per share Chartered are unchanged.

The weekly return of the Bank of France gives the total coin at 64 millions against 64½, and notes in circulation at 96 against 95 millions sterling, on the previous week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼. French Rentes at 105. Bar Silver on Saturday was 57/16d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 16th instant, shows the following alterations as compared with the statement of the 9th instant :—

Government Balance at H.O.	Inc.	Rs. 12,93,036
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„ 4,35,606
Deposits	Dec.	„ 9,68,240
„	Dec.	„ 3,66,193
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 2,203
Cash with Correspondents	Dec	„ 81,874
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 3,70,511

Although the Cash Balance shows as above a slight increase, the position is not quite so favourable as the last return, the large increase being in the Government Balance, while other deposits are materially reduced. The Bank, however, is still exceptionally strong, and a lower rate of discount than the official minimum would be quite warranted.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been very little doing and rates are steady without actual change. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s.	9 1/32d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11-32d.	„
Credits 2 „	1s. 10 9-32d.	„
Documents 2 „	1s. 10 5-16d.	„

On Calcutta no transactions have been reported. Business re-opens there to-day and our markets for Sterling for the next day or two will probably be influenced by the advices they send us. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been very quiet with but few transactions. The only fluctuations from Saturday's rates have been in Spinning and Weaving Scrip. Bombay United has advanced Rs. 30, Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 20, and Oriental's Rs. 5, while Dhurrumsey's and Fleming's have declined Rs. 10 per share respectively.

In COTTON we have not heard of any business of importance, but the market continues very firm and dealers are asking higher prices. Up country rates are also advanced, and business is somewhat restricted in consequence.

FREIGHTS are dull at £1-15 by Steamer, at which, however, there has been very little done, shippers being apparently disposed to hold off for a decline.

PIECE GOODS are steady at unaltered values, but as usual on mail-day, there has not been much done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomd. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	ames.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93½
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,380
30,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	680
5,000	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	250
40,000	981½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	105
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

LAND COMPANIES,

4,000	100	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,105
7,500	15	3		Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ltd	90
3,750	2,000	2	200	p.a. Masagon Land	650
6,000	1,400	all	16 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

12½	5,000	2,850	200	p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,475
250	1,000	1,100	70	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	700
100	500	all	18	p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000	...		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
250	1,000	11,000	425	p.a.	Alliance Press Co.	2,100
175	1,000	all	...		Bellary	750
100	500	all	65	p.c.	Bersi Company (New)..	470
2,000	250	all	42	p.c.	Indian Press Co.	375
400	250	all	64	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
600	1,500	all	75	p.c.	Carwar Co.	825
1,000	100	all	...		Comrade Press Co	120
1,500	1,000	all	175	p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
300	500	all	Nil.		Dholtera P. & G. Co.....	200
1,000	1,000	all	...		East India Press Co.....	1,150
150	8,500	200	...		Fort Press Co.	2,050
2,000	2,000	2,000	15	p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	385
200	500	all	100	p.c.	French Press Co.	385
1,000	100	1,400	100	p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	500	45	50	p.c.	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.....	355
600	2,000	5,000	...		Nicol Press Manufac-turing Co., Ld.....	1,300
120	...	1,500	250	p.c.	Prince of W. Press	650
250	500	all	100	p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	545
1,000	750	45	50	p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	375 x d
100	1,000	750	...		Scind- & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,000
160	250	all	12	p.c.	Western Cotton ufa and Press Co	600
650	1,000	..	120	per*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

4	£20	21 3/8	7-8 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
...	£3	10 3/8	14 do.	Do. New £20 Shares....
...	£20	6 5/8	7 do.	Ditto .....
...	£20	21 1/8	21 do.	Ditto .....
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co
...	£15	10 3/8	9 15 do.	Do. New Shares .....

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	p.c.	Alexandra Spinning.....
500	2,500	all	150	p.c.	Allia ce Spinning .....
500	2,000	all	...		Bhownugur M. & F. Co.
250	1,000	all	...		Bombay United .....
5 500	150	all	150	p.c.	Broach Mills .....
1,000	750	...	...		Colaba Spinning .....
2,000	1,000	all	100	p.c.	Dhurrumsey Spinning ..
1,250	1,250	all	100	p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co. .....
1,000	1,000	all	80	p.c.	Great Eastern .....
1,000	1,000	all	90	p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....
750	1,000	all	65	p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills .....
...	500	...	...		Khandesh Spinning .....
800	1,250	all	Nil		Manchester Spinning .....
...	500	...	...		Madras U Spinning .....
1,000	1,000	all	70		Manockji Petit's.....
1,000	1,000	all	100	p.c.	Morarjee Spinning.....
400	1,000	all	40	p.c.	Oriental. .....
600	1,250	...	250		Prince of Wales Spinning
120	1,000	1,000	200	p.c.	Secunderabad Spin ing
800	1,000	250	125	p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share,

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	19,600	1500	240	p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation .....
1,000	50	all	44	pct.	Bombay Gas Company
500	500	all	...		Bombay Saw Mill Co....
800	500	800	30	p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. ....
2,125	200	100	8	p. ct	Malabar Company, Ld
4,000	50	all	4	p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co
24,250	100	all	30	p.	Preacher & Co. .....
...	250	all	40	p.c.	Vlegas Patent slip .....

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	20	1181	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 16th October compared with the statement issued on 9th October :—

LIABILITIES.	9th Oct. Rs.	16th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	51,40,843	64,33,879
Do. do. do. at Branches..	12,24,046	7,98,440
Other Deposits	1,84,40 675	1,74,72,485
Post Bills	43,190	42,998
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,34,275	6,69,425
	3,72,58,029	3,71,89,177
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	54,52,165	54,54,775
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,68,890	15,76,920
Loans on Security of do. do.	25,49,479	21,83,236
Current Accounts, overdrawn	348	571
Bills Discounted	1,01,98,354	1,01,86,151
Stamps	4,400	4,544
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,09,920		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,35,000	3,74,920	3,74,920
Bullion	3,24,806	3,24,806
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	12,36,696	11,74,792
Cash and Currency Notes	1,55,35,051	1 59 05,056
	3 7 58 029	3 71.89.177

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN" THURSDAY EVENING.

THE worship of the goddess Doorga has been observed this year with even greater strictness than usual, both by natives and Europeans, and business has been almost entirely suspended. In no other town in the world would it be possible to persuade business men to lay aside their avocations for an entire fortnight, and even at Christmas, though the weather is then so agreeable for moving about, it is with the greatest difficulty that two or three days's respite from labour can be obtained. If the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Privy Council combined were to ordain even a week of religious observance and abstinence from business in the city of London, the order would be received with apathy, if not with mockery ; but the air of Calcutta affects people differently.

The Lukkhi Poojah occurred on Sunday last, and it has been generally thought that when the two festivals occurred simultaneously, a more than ordinarily good business should take place. This year, moreover, the ordinary ante-poojah demand has been most disappointing, although the circumstances of the country are exceptionally good, and requirements for clothing, in which to make people presentable to the Prince of Wales, should count for something. Nevertheless, the Lukkhiday business has been on the whole disappointing this year ; the amount of sales was small, perhaps not over 5,000 to 6,000 packages for the whole of the holidays ; prices are no better, perhaps rather lower, and a great want of spirit has characterized the marke , but now again a rather better feeling seems setting in. This state of things is inexplicable, and is contrary to the expectations of the most experienced men in the trade. The only tangible influence that can be suggested is the absurdly high scale of exports from home which still unaccountably continues. We do not know whether exports to China are materially falling off, but that would be the natural effect of a bolt in approaching disturbance there, and if more pacific accounts do not come forward shortly, it is much to be fear d that quantities of goods, originally destined for the further East, may be diverted to India. Since the leisure of the holidays has given time for more quiet consideration of the Government's determination to sell its shares in the Presidency Banks in the open market, the injustice and inexpediency of that course have become more and more apparent. One very important point in the matter was shortly referred to in this paper a few days ago, the fact that Bank shares have been generally considered by a large class of investors as a sort of Government security. Men in the services, men retired from active life, widows, &c., have largely invested in Bank shares which had the Government prestige, and are not likely to remain shareholders when that prestige is removed. So that, not only will the Government's large number of shares now hang over the market, but other investors to a large extent will be trying to sell out, and the prospect consequently is that a most serious depreciation in the value of shares will occur, and probably last for a long time. The fact is there is not the money in the country, at all events in the hands of people likely so to employ it, to take over so large an amount of stock. A calculation based on the ordinary number of transactions in Bank stock is no guide to the time necessary for the absorption of the large number of shares now coming to market These daily transactions have hitherto been merely transfers from one investor to another, but now one very large class of investors will be leaving the market altogether, and it will require a much lower range of value to tempt in the capital of those who are in the habit of investing their funds in more outside and speculative security, where greater gains are made. It is surely not yet too late, nor would it be undignified for Government to reconsider this matter, which possibly may not have been placed before them in all its bearing.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling during the holidays has assumed a decidedly stronger appearance, and the expectation is that rates will be higher on the opening of business next Monday. In Bombay the six-months' rate for Bank bills has advanced to 1 10¾, and 1 10 5-16 and documents bills to 1-10½ Here there has been very little business done, but some of the Banks have been open to do business towards mail days For last week a very moderate amount was taken at 1-10¾ and 1-10 3/16, but for the present mail the higher of those rates is offered freely, without finding buyers to any extent A fair amount of telegraphic has been done during the fortnight, first at 1-9½ subsequently at 1-9 13-16 then again at 1-9¾, but there is strong at 1-9¾ to 1-9¾, with business to day at the latter. Rates look very stiff, but the following quotations are the nearest that can be given, with the market so nearly closed :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-9¾
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-10
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10 3-16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months sight	1-10-3/8
Documents Bills 6 months' sight..	1-10¾ to 1-9-8

The issue of Council bills, which took place on Wednesday week brought an advance of a sixteenth, the rate being 1-9 13-16 and the price of silver in London has advanced to 57d.

In London money is getting dearer ; the Bank minimum has been put up to 2½ per cent., and the rate in the open market is 2⅜ per cent.

The Bank of Bombay's rates were last week reduced 1 per cent., but so far as can be judge at present, the value of money is likely to be maintained there.

Some of the other Exchange Banks have now declared their half-years dividends, and the rates are by no means bad. The Chartered Mercantile at 8 per cent., the Chartered at 5 per cent, and the Delhi at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The stock and share markets have been quite closed during the poojahs, and there is nothing fresh to report under that heading.

There has been very little done in Freights during the fortnight, and rates are unaltered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S UNDAUNTED, 3,039 tons, acting Captain A. D. Fanshawe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, and Colombo.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, sailed yesterday for Cutch and Coast, with a general cargo, and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Pieb, and eight deck passengers.

THE R. I. S. N. Co's s.s. India, 656 tons, Captain James Henderson arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and thirty-six passengers.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Coast and Cutch, (October 15th), with one hundred and eighty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Kurrachee.—Deputy Commissary and Mrs. Pearson, and one hundred and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. LOMBARDY, 726, Captain E. M. Gillson, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Calcutta (October 5th), calling at Galle, and Madras, with China Mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong, Mr. S. Rs. Futtiker, Mr. A. H. Chinoy, and servant, Mr. D. C. Tata and servant, Mr. Leswarne.

THE B. I. S. N. C.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Coast and Carwar, (October 15th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd., Mr. Dickinson. Mr. L. DeCosta Campos, Mr. P. Avery and lady, Mr. L. C. Hint, Mr. Manoby, Mr. B Munglish, and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

THE s. s. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain C. Mann, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (September 15th) calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Meadows Taylor Miss Taylor. Rev. H. J. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, family and Rev. E S. Hume, Mr. Hume, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. W. Saunders, Mr. W. Saunders J Mr. R. Bruce, family and Serg. Major Caroline Saunders, Mr. S. B. Saul, Mr. David Balloch, Mr. W. Balloch, Mr. Herbert Clay, Dr. Weinbergers Mr. Leon Spicler, Mrs. Leon Spieler and family Mrs, Macintosh, Mrs. H. Fitzhenry.

MESSRS R. BURATTINO & Co's s. s. INDIA, 928 tons, Captain G Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (September 24 h), calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, & Aden, via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers.—From Genoa, Mr. & Mrs. Lawless, Mr. Jameson, Rev T. B. Baldwin, Capt Cunliffe, Rev & Mrs. Scoch, and one child, Mrs. Murch, & one child, Mr. Everhinson, & one child, Mrs. Murch, & one child, Mr. Everhinson, & one child, Mrs. Hewlett, Miss Fritz, Miss Werner, Miss Buser, Mr. & Mrs. Lawson, Mr. C. Ewidale, Major and Mrs. G. B. Fenwick, Mr. Moffre, Mr. Scoch, Mrs. Onasch. Miss Schutz, Mrs. Onash & two children, Mr Onash, Mrs. Ewidale, Col Rose, Mr A. B. Byrne, Mrs. D-Laney, Mrs. Buche, Mr. & Mrs. Meakin & 2 children, Mr. Ziemann, Mr. Grenaky, Mr. Meak & Mr. Hartlman, Mr Hanbart, Revd Gensgage, Revd Lichendorfer, Mr. Bartsch, Mr. Muller, Mr. Gertsanner Paols, and Mr. Meakin's servant, From Leghorn. Mr. D'Alfonso, and 4 Friends. From Naples, Mr. Marchese Veniani and Mrs. Zerrenner. From Port Said, Mr. Beglar and one friend Mr. Dimitri Vassilopoulo, Mr. Salovich. From Suez Mr. A. Sibigar and Mr. O. Gilligani. From Aden, Mr. O. Tiche and Mr. Sumsoodeen and 3 friends.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Guy Mannering (s).	Mann	Liverpool
	Kestra	Thomson	London, June 15.
17	Kur achee (s).....	Avern	Carwar, Oct. 15.
	Lombardy (s).....	Gillson	Calcut a, Oct. 5.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Dutch Oct. 15.
	Europa (s)	Mackay	Liverpool, Sept. 18.
18	H.M.S. Undaunted.	Fanshawe.....	Trincomalee, Oct. 9.
	India (s)	Henderson ...	Bussorah, Sept. 30.
	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	* Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Pehlwan (s).....	DeCosta	Cutch and Coast
	Zembesi (s)	Symons.....	Aden and Suez.
	Puttialla (s)	Crawden	K. Coast and Carwar.

The Schooner Africa, Nacoda, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Europa, to Liverpool, G asgow and New York.
Steamer Lombardy, to Southampton &c.
Steamer India, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Pearl, to Kattywar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14 Arabia (s) .....Lewis.....Moulmein, Oct. 7.
Penang (s) .....Scott .....Kyouk Phyoo, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 14 Sir J. Lawrence (s). ....

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 600 bundles mill rod iron, Abdoolally Sumsudin ; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, Nurree Khurroo ; 5 cases Fully Blocks and 3 cases hardware, M M Modv and Co ; 925 bundl s hoop iron, Abdoolvman Sulley Momd ; 240 bundles and 3,181 bars iron, Loocksmanjee Edramjee.

FROM LONDON.

City of Baltimore s, 37 kegs ir n nails and 8 kegs iron rivets, Moorsamed Bharmul ; 7,737 bar iron Abdoolraman Salley Mamed.

Bokhara s, 10 cases old tom, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Warner Castle 190 cases brandy, Jam etjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Salene 53 bales rags, Khimjee Gooculdass.
Lombardy s, 300 bales c ir yarn, Tata Ambee.
Atalanta s, 31 bales wool, Jetsia Pursonum ; 195 dwts horns, C N Gomes & Co ; 8 bales wool, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s, 50 cwts horns, Sulleman Hasum ; 50 cwts horns, Aboobakbur Abdulla ; 50 cwts horns, Gunny Hasum ; 50 cwts horns, Hassum Noormamed ; 10 cwts horns, Hoosin Hasum ; 50 cwts horns, Abdulla Hasum ; 50 cwts horns, Vullimamed Sulleman ; 201 bags pepper and 6 cases cardamoms, Keshowjee Jadowjee ; 1,700 bags poppy seed, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi s, 3 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
India s, 470 bags ginecilly seed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 1,650 bags ground nuts, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 25 bales twist. Currimbhoy Embram ; 8 chests opium E D Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon, and Co ; 26 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 8 chests opium, Roognath Jurunath ; 61 chests opium, Nurrees Kessowjee and Co ; 18 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 24 chests opium, Goo ras Singance ; 7 chests opium, D D & D B Puttai ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 4 chests op um, Vanichund Juta ; 23 chests opium, Doongursee Goolrej.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda s, 2 chests opium, Nen-cook Moolchanchund ; 7 chests opium, Haji eemul Goormookray ; 10 chests opium, Pram jee Hormusjee and Co ; 8 chests opium, Heralall Ramgopall ; 14 chests opium, D Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Fata and Co ; 8 chests opium, Lullobhoy Lotlachund.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1745 Lombardy (s), Gillson—Mails, 25th October.
2235 Indus (s), Stewart—Mails, 8th November.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1743 Atalanta (s), Shaw—Lyon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

993 Selene, Rhodes—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1540 Zambesi (s), Symonds—Mails, 18th October.

FOR GENOA.

882 India (s) Dodero—C. Grondona.

FOR KUTCH.

1285 Delhi (s), Lee—P. & O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

781 Adria (s), Breeze—P. & O. Co.
1140 Ceylon (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Hall—Mails, 19th October.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

508 Euphrates (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

494 Puttiala (s), Crowden—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

717 Abyssinia (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Co.
406 Emile de Girardin, Guillard.

FOR JEDDAH.

2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol and Co.

FOR MARITIUS.

269 Ocean Queen, Finnis.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

256 Africa, Ranchbaupt—Tha is Topun.

NOT FIXED.

909 Coomassie (s), Graham—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1474 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. & A. Graham & Co.
683 Electra, Thompson.
873 Fortuna, Angel.
1290 Mallowdale, Shapland—W. Nicol & Co.
1264 Monarch, Banner—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

544 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. S. Cadoo.
1145 Futtey Mubarak, Nacoda.
810 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
548 Mahomedy (s), Dhow—Esse bin Califa.
153 Oorun (s), Baker.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—[Gun-boat]
1046 Waterwitch, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia ( ), James—[Harbour Defence.]
Auckland (s),—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
Kwangtung (s). Powell.
1187 Magdala (s), Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Nimble (s), Selby.
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Burr, Captain, Bengal 17th Regt, on Med Cert, from Peshawur.

OCTOBER 16.

Hervey Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, from leave, from Mhow.
Disbrowe, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 17.

Murray, Lieut Quarter Master, Bengal 51st Kings Own Light Infantry from leave, from England.
Hamett, Major, B-ngal 11th ussars, from leave, from England.
Bell, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough from England.
Clay, Lieut, Bengal Staff Co ps, from furlough from England.
Murray, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Young, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from Med Cert, from England.
E lly Ensign Beng l 1st Infantry from sick leave, from England.
Ma sair, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 18.

Cumberlege, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Copps, on leave, from Nagpore.
Rose, Colonel, Bombay, 2nd Queen's,—from leave,from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Dougall, Lieut, Penal 72nd Highlanders, on leave ,to England.
Murray, Lieut and Quarter Master, Bengal 51st King's Own Light Infantry from leave, to England.
Bell, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps on furlough, to England.
Blockette, Captain, Bengal 15th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.
Fellows, Major, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave to Poona.
Cumberlege, Lieut-Col., Madrs, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 6th October 1875.

With reference to G O C C dated 12th June 1875, page 262 :—
Capt W A Roberts, A Baty A Bgde R H A, will, on the expiration of his leave, rejoin his battery at Umballa, to travel at the public expense.

Capt T R Disney, R A, is directed to proceed from Kassauli, to Barrackpore, on special duty, at the expiration of his l ave of absence, to travel at the public expense.

To the 1-17th Fo t Regt Order appointing Lt W W Clarke to act as Adjt, and continued by G O C 5th May last, p. 217, and the words—in addition to his duties as Interpreter.

In conformity with the sentence of a Dist Court Martial held at Moean Meer on the 3rd Sept last, the name of Asst Apothecary J me s Mackay, M B, is struck off the Medical Establishment of the Bengal Army, and he is to be transposed in the list of his rank, and date in future stand next below that of Asst Apothecary J H Robertson.

The following movements of V-ty Surgs are ordered :—
Lt Colne V-ty Surg F Vertis, from Meerut to Umballa, at the public expense, when relieved by Vety Surg Thomson.
Vety Surg G A A Oliver, from Meean Meer to Sialkot, at the public expense, when relieved by Vety Surg Frost, and take charge of the Artillery and D Baty A Bgde R H A, march with it to the Camp of Exercise, and thence to Meerut, there to be stationed.
Vety Surg W Boyd to march with H Baty 8th Bgde R A, from Rawal Pindi to Peshawar, and return with G Baty 8th Bgde to the Punjab.
Vety Surg J Reilly to march with B Baty F Bgde R H A, from Cantonments, there to be stationed.
Vety Surg H F M Cox to march with D Baty F Bgde R H A, from Meerut to Campbellpore, there to be stationed.
Vety Surg J A Woods, from Bareilly to Meerut, at the public expense, on being relieved by Vety Surg Powell.
Vety Surg R F Frost on expiration of leave, to join at Meean Meer for duty, until relieved by Vety Surg Symonds, when he will proceed to Mhow on public expense.
Vety Surg T J Symonds to march with C Baty F Bgde R H A, from Peshawar to Sialkot, and on giving over charge to Vety Surg Ad ms, 9th Lancers, will proceed to Meean Meer, at the public expense, there to be stationed.
Vety Surg C F Crawford, from Sitapur to Agra, at the public expense.
Vety Surg G D Whitfield, on expiration of leave, to join at Campore
Vety Surg H Thomson, from Muttra to Morar, at the public expense, when relieved by Vety Surg Appleton.
Vety Surg J K Grainger, from Peshawar to Jullundur, at the public expense, when relieved by Vety Surg Symonds.

The following order is published in G O C C dated Peshawar Dist Int Order, dated the 22nd Sept 1875, appointing Surg J McConaghey, M D to the medical charge of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, with retrospective effect from the 2nd Aug 1875.

Pyzabad Station Or er, dated the 23rd Sept 1875, directing Lt A Fitch, 1-W Wing Sub on N I, to act as Staff Officer, in addi ion to his other duties, vice Lt C M Keighley, Q m 8th N I, transferred to the Commissariat Dept.

4th Rissalpur Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 4th Aug 1875, directing Lt H P Douglas-Willan to act as Riding Master, in addition to his other duties, vice Sub-Lt J Farmer, retired.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 24th Sept 1875, directing Lt F R Dittmes, 2nd Sqdn Subo, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th inst, vice Lt D Watkins, sick list.

10th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Sept 1875, making the following appointments, vice Maj R F Firth, on leave :—

Capt W D Palmer, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Capt C H Palmer, 1-t Wing Subo, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

35th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th Sept 1875, making he following appointments on the departure on furlough of Capt M R Hayes :—
Lt & T Hawkes, Qrmr and offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his duties as Qrmr.
Lt & F R Burgess 2nd Wing Subn and offg Qrmr, to officia te as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN

NOVEMBER.

THE

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:

MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
STREET DIRECTORY.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OC

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 16TH OCT.

The American Agricultural Bureau reports the condition of the Cotton crop as improved during the past month in Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, and that a slight deterioration has taken place in other States as compared with October 1874. The prospects are worse in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and decidedly better in the States westward of Alabama. The general average is 85½ per cent.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 16TH OCT.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LATEST NEWS OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 18TH OCT.

The Pandora has returned and has brought news that the Arctic Expedition arrived at Cary's Island on the 27th July and left immediately for Smith Sound. All is reported well, the season is declared to be a very open one, and there is every prospect of the expedition attaining a high latitude.

FRENCH NOTE TO TURKEY.

France has sent a Note to the Porte protesting against the late Turkish default in the matter of the payment of coupons. It is expected that the other Powers will make a collective representation on the same subject.

LONDON, 16TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¾
Exchange on India	1-9½ to 1-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5½ do. do.	98½
Oriental Bank shares	£45-10s.
Chartered do.	£17-10s.
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£24-10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£20.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£64,000,000
„ Notes in circulation	£96,000,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104¾
Bar Silver	57 1/16

The sum of £141,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

WEATHER REPORT.

CAMBAY, 18th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. 82 Bar. 29·99.

MANGALORE, 18th October, 5-15 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 83, min. 74. W. B. 78. Bar. 29·76.

TUTICORIN, 18th October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. E. Mind Ther. 83. Bar. 29 84.

VIZAGAPATAM, 18th October, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther. 91.

A SALUTE of thirteen guns was fired yesterday morning from the Saluting Battery on of the arrival of H. M. S. Undaunted, the Flagship of Admiral Macdonald, from Trincomallee and Colombo.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Shri Shiajerao of Baroda will probably leave Baroda on the 24th instant and will spend the night at Nowsaree, whence on the following morning His Highness will proceed to Bombay, arriving here at 4 or 5 P.M.

A GUARD of honour consisting of 100 ranks and file drum, and fife and colour under the command of an European officer of the 21st Regt. N. I., will be at the New Secretariat at 4 30 P.M. on the 23rd instant to receive His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on his arrival and departure to and from the Levee to be held on that date.

As the arrival at Bombay of Southdown sheep for the Prince's use has already been notified by telegram to a contemporary, it is very likely, as remarked by the Calcutta *Statesman*, that after this we may confidently anticipate a daily telegraphic record of the Prince's gastronomic performances during the stay of His Royal Highness in India.

OUR N. W. P. correspondent writes to us as follows:—Mr. Sidney Hartwell Deputy to Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, Agent of the Oudh and R hilcund Railway, returned last mail from six months' leave to England and took charge of his duties from Mr. Parr, who reverts to his own post of Assistant Engineer on the staff of the O. and R. Railway.

DR. HUNTER'S 'Life of Lord Mayo' will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. this winter. Dr Hunter will also edit, with a memoir of the writer and notes, the 'Essays on the External Policy of India' of the late Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, some time Acting Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; while Prof. Nichol is to edit 'The Prose Works of Sydney Dobell.'

THE Simla paper has heard it said that one of the objects for fixing the fee of Rs. 20 to be paid in future by all candidates seeking admission to the Roorkee College, is to provide a fund for the temporary maintenance of such students as pass out of the College and do not get employment under Government. Another account ascribes the purpose to be a Scholarship for Cooper's Hill—a graceful tribute to the superior institution.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states on good authority that the following reductions in the "Survey Parties" for this year, are about to be made—viz., two parties in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India are to be given up; two in the Topographical Survey of India; and four in the Revenue Survey: making in all eight parties out of about thirty originally contemplated! These reductions have been made in order to carry out Lord Northbrook's views on the subject of the expenditure in the several departments.

THE *Foochow Herald* states with much pleasure that the Imperial Commissioner for Formosan affairs has approved of a scheme put forward by Mr. H. E. Hobson, the Commissioner of Customs at Tamsui, for the working of the Kelung coal seams on the European system, and that Mr. Tyzack, a mining Engineer engaged last winter by the Inspector-General of Customs, is to proceed to England to select the necessary machinery. We also understand that the export duty on Formosan coals has been reduced to one mace per ton, with the usual liability to pay half that amount at the port of destination.

It is stated that the half-yearly accounts of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the period ending the 30th June 1875, show rather favourable results as regards working expenses. These have usually formed a very heavy item in the usual statement of accounts, averaging from 65 to 80 per cent. of the nett earnings, whereas the proportion of working expenses to income for the past half year has been reduced to 50 per cent., which is most satisfactory, and does credit to the management. From and after the 15th instant through traffic was re-established on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and through communication restored.

MILITARY decorations and medals are to be worn with the tunic only, and on the left breast. They are not to be worn in a straight horizontal line, suspended from a single bar, of which the buckle is not to be seen. Military medals will be worn in the order of the dates of the campaigns: the first decoration or medal obtained being placed furthest from the left shoulder. English decorations and medals are to have the first place and then foreign decorations and medals. Medals awarded by a society for bravery in saving human life are, if specially authorized, to be worn on the right breast.

THE Government Secretariat clerks at Simla have lately presented Mr D. Mills, Apothecary to His Excellency the Viceroy, with a purse containing over Rs. 1,000 as a mark of their appreciation of his services during the present season. From all we have been able to learn, writes the Simla paper, Mr. Mills did a great deal of valuable work during the late epidemic in a very quiet, unobtrusive way, and seems to have gained for himself a character for attention to his duties and for ability in the performance of them that would be creditable to many higher up in the service. We congratulate him, therefore, upon having received such a handsome and well deserved recognition of his labours.

WITH regard to the existence of a dangerous disease among the silk worms in Japan, the *Japan Herald* of Sept. 10, says:—"Some fear has been entertained that the disease called *pebrine* has attacked the silk-worm in certain parts of the country, but all that is proved in regard to this question is, that the *corpusculus* which were the invariable concomitants of the disease in France and Italy have been disclosed by careful microscopic examinations of the silk-worm of Japan. M. Pasteur, however, announced the existence of these *corpuscules* in the Japanese silk-worm as early as 1865 when a perfectly healthy progeny was reared from it. There is therefore nothing to warrant the conclusion that *pebrine* actually exists in the country."

THEY appear to have had floods in some parts of China and in the *Pekin Gazette* punishment is recommended to the officials who are believed to be responsible. The following extract from the *Pekin Gazette* notices the matter:—"Li Hung-Chang, Governor General of Chihli, reports in detail the particulars of a disastrous rise of the Yung-ting river (Hwen Ho,) which having been swollen by the July rains, rose to a height of 23 *ch'ih* at Shih-ting Shan by the 25th of that month, and two days later, having still further risen, swept over the southern embankment in an impetuous flood, inundating a large tract of country. The punishment of the responsible officials by deprivation of rank is requested as also a penalty to be meted out to the Governor General himself as their direct superior; but at the same time it is submitted that the calamity was one which no human effort could avert, and that millions of taels would be required to restore the river works to their old condition of efficiency."

THE *Tofah i-Kashmir* mentions that preparations on a grand scale are being made for the reception of the Prince of Wales at Jammoo. A special house is being constructed for His Royal Highness' accommodation. A large quantity of valuable shawls of rare texture and design, and valued at about Rs. 10 000 each, have been ordered. In addition to these presents, it is stated that a valuable sword set with precious stones and valued at Rs. 40,000, and a handsome gold chair and some tables inlaid with the same metal, are being constructed. It appears that some three lacs of rupees have been set apart for these presents. Amongst the other preparations which are being made, the Lahore paper is informed that the Maharaja has ordered the metalling of the road between Sealkote and Jammoo. The Maharaja's troops are also all to be equipped with new uniform and accoutrements. A lac of rupees have been set apart for fireworks and illuminations. It will be seen that no expense will be spared in giving the Heir-Apparent a right royal welcome.

WE hear it is in contemplation to present H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with portraits of all the Rajas and Chiefs-tains of India, but whether it should be in the form of an Album containing these portraits, or merely separate cards we have not been informed. The Superintendent of the Hill States has issued an order to each Chieftain of the district under his supervision to come into Simla to be photographed and accordingly one and all have done so, either paying a personal visit, says the Simla paper, to the well known photographer, Mr. Craddock, or have sent former photographs of themselves to be copied. Of those we have seen, there are two faces which we particularly remarked as possessing more character than is usually exhibited in the countenances of Native Chiefs, whether they are hillmen or come from other parts of India. One we were told is the Raja of Keonthul, a true bred Rajpoot. He eviden ly considers himself a person of consequence, and is determined you shall think so as well. The other is the Rana of the petty State of Mylog. There is a swagger in the way his turban is put on one side of his head, and a jolly look on his face, which would lead us to suppose he would have no objection to hobnob with you, dared he but do so without losing caste among his fellows.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes from Mussoorie as follows about Captain Liot:—"The order given by the Superintendent of the Doon, (Mr. H. G. Ross) to admit Captain Liot to bail, should he be able to obtain such at Agra, was cancelled by the High Court, the offence not being a bailable one without special authority from the High Court. This indulgence however the High Court subsequently granted; but Captain Liot only being able to procure one security, has, in default of finding a second, been removed from Agra, in custody, and has been lodged in the Jail reserved for Europeans near Allahabad; his trial will probably be fixed for as early a date as possible in November, and the following witnesses have been summoned to attend at the High Court at Allahabad and give evidence for the prosecution—Mr. W. Hobson, Manager Mussoorie Bank, Captain Willis, R. A., Lieutenant Graves, R. A., and Lieutenant Weir, R. A.—also two witnesses to identify Captain Liot's handwriting and two witnesses to state that Captain Liot received the money from the Agra Bank."

WITH his usual liberality His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will this year continue to bestow prizes to the best shots be it in the Regular and Native Army. The first, of Carbine Prize for the Royal Artillery and British Cavalry, will consist of a sword, value £10, open to competition by every non commissioned officer and soldier; the twenty best shots of Cavalry regiments and five in batteries of Artillery at the two hundred yards distance to compete for the prize at 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each distance. An entrance fee of one rupee to form money prizes, the best shot to carry off the sword and the first money prize. The British Infantry will receive two prizes besides money prizes, the first being a cup, value £70, for the highest score by twenty champions of any one regiment or garrison battery, at 500 and 600 yards; and the second a watch to be won by the individual making the highest aggregate score in the second stage of the match. The Native Infantry will compete for a gold medal at the same distances; the winner to receive one hundred rupees besides the medal. The competition will commence generally on the 26th December and conclude on the 4th January.

MANY noble lords (says *Vanity Fair*) belonging to the British Peerage are possibly unaware of their privileges in respect to one another. The Duke of St. Albans, for instance, would probably be surprised to hear that he may in all places out of the Royal presence have a "cloth of state" hanging within half a yard of the ground, as also his Duchess, who may have her train supported by a Baroness. But the most important mark of State is that "no Earl is to wash with a Duke without the latter's permission." This privilege is indeed worth preserving, though I fail to understand whether "washing with" implies the same basin or bath, or whether it merely refers to the same room, in which case were the rule to be adhered to there might be possible, though not probable, affronts given and received in the lavatories of certain exclusive clubs, or even in the House of Lords itself. In the same way no Viscount is to wash with a Marquis but at his pleasure, though to be sure the former may have "a cover of assay holden under his cup" while he drinks, and a Viscountess may have her gown borne up by a woman out of the presence of her superiors, and in their presence by a man." A revival of some of these ancient customs, though likely to cause many heart-burnings, would delight the heart of Sir Bernard Burke, and give the College of Arms some more dignified employment than that of inventing armorial bearings for enriched grocers and millionaire coal-merchants.

THE *Indian Daily News* devotes a column to the discussion of the new Municipal Bill for Calcutta. The following remarks will be read with interest.—We happen to know something of the Bombay Municipality, and are not prepared to accept it as a model, even on such paternity as that of Dr. Cline. Our opinion of the two Municipalities is much like that of the man who gave his opinion about the others—"One is as bad as the other, and a great deal worse; in fact they are both alike." What could be more condemnatory than the miserable mismanagement that has characterised the elections there, or what could be more imbecile than the action of the Government, that apparently has not the slightest idea of the rights and duties of rate payers, or how they ought to be conferred or exercised? The miserable weakness of Bombay has only been equalled by the miserable incompetence of Bengal, and from both—*pace* Mr. Hope and Dr. Cline—may the citizens have a happy deliverance. There may be hope in Bombay, if only a nominal one; there is scarcely that here. We have had in 12 years as long as many Municipal Acts passed through the Bengal Council, and they are said to be so confused that no one could tell what they meant. There was a cry for improved legislation. The various Acts should be consolidated and improved. A Bill was accordingly drawn up, and referred to a Select Committee. It was placed in the hands of Mr. Hogg as the man presumably best qualified to deal with it. What was the result? The committee met, and they found the old Acts so perfect that they could not suggest any improvement! Not a single improvement on Acts that could not be understood in the courts, nor properly worked in the city!

THE Calcutta *Statesman* thinks that over-worked labourers in the Indian vineyard will owe a debt of gratitude to the Prince of Wales. It has been announced by the Government of Bombay that the period of the Prince's stay in that city will be holiday-time, and this good example will doubtless be followed in all places which the Prince may honour with a visit. In fact India will be turned topsy turvy from November to March next, and the readers of newspapers will care for little beyond the inevitable record in detail of His Royal Highness's movements. Even editors, therefore, will be less intellectually taxed than at other times, and the burden of responsibility will be thrown for the nonce on the swarm of specials deputed to procure Royal matter for the columns of newspapers. We confess, adds the *Statesman*, to some curiosity about the transport arrangements to be made by or for these specials. Of course, wherever the railways go, there will be no difficulty, but as regards expeditions in and through the jungles, &c., it may be very difficult for any one to procure, for love or money, even a donkey, unless attached in some way or other to the Royal suite. Considering how many people are deeply interested in the movements of the Prince, and how politically desirable it is that the details of the tour should be made widely public throughout India and England, we think that Government ought, under the circumstances to provide transport for special correspondents, at Commissariat rates in localities where transport of any kind would not be otherwise procurable. And in this matter no undue preferences should be shown; for as the record of the Prince's tour will not admit of much difference of opinion politically, the politics of a journal ought not to be the measure of the aid afforded to its representative. The object of the Prince's visit is to give a stimulus to Indian loyalty, and this can only be effected by wide publicity; and as all papers will be equally loyal on so exceptional an occasion, all should have equal facilities for conveying to their readers the incidents of the tour from first to last.

ALAS! POOR "YORICK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish that miserable scribbler "Yorick," who writes so much nonsense in the *Times of India*, would stop his peripatetic chatter. His excessive conceit is only surpassed by his ignorance. In his last letter he begins with

> "'Twas whispered in heaven
> 'Twas muttered in hell,

which he attributes to the pen of Byron, when it is well known Byron never wrote a word of it. It reminds me of a fellow whom I once knew who was fond of quotations, and, when at a loss for the authority, used to remark "as Shakespeare" or "Tupper says."

R. W.

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the return of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs to Bombay from Poona on Saturday last.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution Dhobie Talao, was 1,203, consisting of 597 Parsees, 313 Hindoos, 293 Mussulmans, 65 Christians, and 25 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 158·77.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A labourer named Rama, who was employed in H. M.'s Dockyard, when returning from his work on Saturday last, accidentally fell from the top of one of the gates, into the dock below, and was killed instantly. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of accidental death recorded.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has been appointed to act as a judge of the High Court during the absence on leave for three months of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey. Mr. Justice Melvill, for whom Mr. Justice Nanabhai acted, is expected to return to Bombay about the 20th prox.

STEALING WEARING APPAREL.—A man named Keeka Gungu, who was described as a hawker, was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having stolen two chuddies, the property of Moojee Kessoojee. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PLYING VEHICLES FOR HIRE IN UNLAWFUL PLACES.—Four cooks drivers were brought up to the Fort Police Court yesterday, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, with having plied their vehicles for hire in places not appointed for that purpose by the Commissioner of Police. The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and were fined in the mitigated penalty of one rupee each.

PUTRID FISH.—Gowroo Rama, a vendor of fish in the Arthur Crawford Market, was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday morning, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having offered for sale as fit for human food putrid fish. Syed Rahimtoola, a market peon, attended to prove the charge. The prisoner however pleaded guilty, and being an old offender, was ordered by his Worship to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

UNLICENSED "BEEREE" SELLER.—A vendor of native-made cheroots known as "beerees" was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and charged at the instance of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, with having neglected to pay a fine of Rs. 5, which he had inflicted upon him for selling "beerees" without first procuring a licence as required by law. The case was called before Mr. Nana Morojee, who dismissed the prisoner, he having paid the fine.

ASSAULT.—An individual named Sidack Hassan and two others, all of whom were described as wood merchants, were yesterday brought up at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having assaulted Bhanjee Hoonjee, another wood merchant. The complainant said that he was going along the road at Chinch Bunder when the defendants came up and assaulted him. There was, he said, no scuffle, and he could not tell how one of the defendants received wounds on his face. The prisoners were examined before Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the case was heard, and fined the first two prisoners Rs. 5 each, and directed that the complainant and the three defendants should be bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 45 each.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a woman named Rungoo appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and prosecuted Madhow Pandoo for having assaulted her on the 16th inst. Mr. Wasoontrao appeared for the defence. The complainant said that she had gone from her house in Pydhownie to buy some household stuff which she required, and when returning looked back and found that the prisoner and a Mussulman were following her. Seeing her look back the prisoner went up to her and struck her with a stone. She raised an alarm and a sepoy came. The prisoner then ran into his house, but was subsequently arrested. No witnesses were called for the defence, and the Worship having convicted the prisoner, fined him Rs. 20, ordering Rs. 5 of the fine to be paid to the complainant, and also that the prisoner should be bound over to keep the peace in Rs. 45.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXCITEMENT.—Mr. Carreras, our assistant station master, has been sent to Callian on special duty on account of the great traffic which is already commencing in connection with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to India. The throng of carriages and trains in connection with the progress of the great Maharajas, Rajas and Sirdars to Bombay has already commenced.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE POONA POLICE FORCE.—The Police Force in Poona is to be strengthened by the addition of one hundred policemen and three inspectors, on account of the additional special duty and responsibility which will rest on our Police in connection with the Royal visit to Poona. Tents are to be pitched at Gunnesh Khind for the use of our District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates who will have their share of duty at Gunnesh Khind.—*Ibid,*

THE "DECCAN HERALD" ON ETIQUETTE.—We understand that the Government House festivities during H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Poona will consist of a State dinner on Saturday night to the select few; and a reception on Monday evening to Poona Society. Government has for the first time thought it necessary to publish the names of those who are entitled to a private entrance to Government House. We cannot say that we admire these humble imitations of the English Court which are being gradually introduced into India. We can remember the time when Lady Arthur received her guests on any day between eleven and two o'clock, and sent her Aide-de-Camp with her return card. We think that in these days it was better with India than it is now, and we lament these fresh ceremonial distinctions as separating more widely the classes which should rather be more closely drawn together.—*Ibid.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 4 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.	October—1875. 11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·907	·844	·793	·823	·833	·839	·817
Temperature of the Air	80·7	82·8	80·7	80·1	80·2	80·7	82·1
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·0	75·3	76·	77·4	73·9	74·9	73·9
Dew Point	70·7	72·4	69·0	69·1	71·4	72·7	70·5
Relative Humidity of Air	0·850	·719	·670	·700	·758	·772	·698
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=1.	0·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·1	86·0	87·0	86·5	86·1	86·6	85·6
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	76·9	75·2	74·1	73·0	73·6	75·1	74·8
General Direction of Wind	a Miles.	b Miles.	c Miles.	d Miles.	e Miles.	f Miles.	g Miles.
Movement in hours	220	288	243	240	251	208	198
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00

Total fall of rain be ween 1st January and 17th Oct. 83·09.

(a) SSE, ESE, NE, SSE, WSW, WNW, NE.
(b) NE, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
(c) NNE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
(d) NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
(e) ENE, WNW, NW, NNE.
(f) ESE, ENE, NE, NW, WNW, NNE.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam ship Zambesi, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for Suez &c., with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Calcutta—Mr H F Purcell, Mr T Quin and Mr Arval.
For Venice—Mr W H Conyn and Lieut MacDougall.
For Suez—Mr Vavasseur.
For Aden—Mr Postmaster Dinshaw.
For Gibraltar—Mr Xavier.

EXPULSION AND ARREST OF A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

PURTAB DAJEE VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

A MATTER of much public interest was heard before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent at the Appeal Court on Saturday last. It was a reference from the Bombay Small Causes Court, in connection with the above-mentioned case for the opinion of the High Court under section 55 of Act 9 of 1850. Mr Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the railway company.

In August 1874, the plaintiff sued the railway company in the Bombay Small Causes Court for Rs. 200 damages for his forcible and illegal removal from one of the company's carriages at the Dahanu station on the 30th June 1874, for his illegal detention at the station by the servants of the company, and for the illegal refusal by the servants to allow him to proceed in the train to Bombay after he had expressed his willingness and had offered to pay the proper fare for a ticket to Bombay. The case was heard before Mr. Gunpu rao Bhaskerjee, Fourth Judge, who awarded the plaintiff the full amount of damages claimed with costs. The railway company appealed from the decree, and a rule *nisi* was granted for a new trial. The rule was argued on the 19th January 1875 before the First and Fourth Judges of the court. The court differed in opinion, the Fourth Judge holding that the rule should be discharged with costs, while the First Judge held that it should be made absolute. The judges so differing, a case was stated for the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Marriott said he appeared for the plaintiff Purtab Dajee. The suit was brought by him in the Small Causes Court for damages sustained by him by reason of his forcible and illegal removal from one of the company's carriages at the Dahanu station, for his illegal detention by the servants of the company, and for the illegal refusal by the servants of the company to allow him to proceed in the train to Bombay. Plaintiff was removed from the carriage and was detained at the station for twenty-four hours.

The Chief Justice—By illegal detention, you mean contrary to the contract.

Mr. Marriott—Contrary to the law.

Mr. Farran—It was this way. Plaintiff asked the station master "Where am I to stay?" And the station master said "Stay here if you like."

Mr. Marriott—The case was heard before the Fourth, then acting Third, Judge of the Small Causes Court.

The Chief Justice—What would the action be for—assumpsit or trespass?

Mr. Marriott—It was for forcible removal of the plaintiff. The finding of the learned judge was that there was forcible and illegal removal of the plaintiff, and illegal detention of him for one day, and that such removal and detention were not justifiable. He gave a decree for the plaintiff on the 23rd November 1874, and by that decree awarded him Rs. 200 damages. A rule *nisi* was on the 8th December 1874 obtained by the defendants, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the judgment should not be set aside on four grounds—namely:—1. That the judge, who heard the case, was in error in not having held that, if the defendants contributed to the wrong, it was by his own negligence. 4. That the damages were excessive. That rule *nisi* came on for hearing in the ordinary course, on the 19th January 1875, before the First Judge and the judge who had tried the case. The judges differed in opinion, and under section 55 of Act 9 of 1850, a case was stated for the opinion of the High Court. The case is this:—

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 200 as damages for the forcible and illegal removal of the plaintiff from one of the defendants' carriages at Dahanu station and for illegal detention at the aforesaid station, and for illegal refusal of the defendants to allow the plaintiff to proceed in the train to Bombay. The facts, as the jury appear material, were as follows:—On the 30th June 1874 the plaintiff, who is a sepoy in the service of Tyrrell Leith, Esq., barrister-at-law, was with his master at Surat, and his master being about to proceed by the defendants' railway to Bombay, the plaintiff, in attendance on his master, got into the train at Surat, his master being in another carriage in the same train; and plaintiff and his master started by the train for Bombay. When the plaintiff got into the train at Surat he had no ticket nor had any been taken by him or on his behalf by his master or any other person. The omission by the plaintiff to procure a ticket arose from a mere mistake or misunderstanding, and there was not on the part of the plaintiff or his master at any time any intention of evading the payment of his fare or of travelling without a ticket. In fact the plaintiff supposed that his master had a ticket for the carriage in which he was riding in under the leave and license of the company. Section 24 gives authority to the company to arrest in cases punishable by fine, that is in cases where there is the intention to defraud.

The Chief Justice—What you complain is that the plaintiff was pulled out, not carried on—he was pulled out and left out.

Mr. Marriott—Yes, the result was that he was kept there twenty-four hours. There is only one train travelling every twenty-four hours.

Mr. Farran—It is not in evidence that he was eating sweetmeats—"no rupees' worth of sweetmeats.

The Chief Justice.—Our opinion is not asked as to the damages.

Mr. Farran—That is one of the questions.

Mr. Marriott—I apprehend that the question of law is the only question for your Lordships to decide. Although a ticket might be simply a patteewalla to a carriage, still he is entitled to damages for being charged with fraud and not allowed to travel with his master.

Mr. Farran—A letter was produced at the trial from the head office to the station master at Dahanu, instructing him that no re-booking was allowed at intermediate stations.

The Chief Justice—The term re-booking does not apply here, for there was no booking the plaintiff.

Mr. Farran—Then the other ground would apply that the ticket office was to be closed five minutes before the train started.

Mr. Marriott—That is a rule more honoured in the breach than in the observance. I say the plaintiff was travelling with the leave and license of the company's servants, and that he could not be treated as a trespasser. The learned counsel then cited The Great Northern Railway Company vs. Harrison, 12 L. J., Exchq., 30th Record in which, although a person might be travelling in a railway carriage without a ticket, he would not be a trespasser. In that case, Justice Coleridge seemed to have thought that a person being in a carriage without a ticket should not be looked upon as a trespasser; for it showed that he was there by the express license of the company's servants.

The Chief Justice—He (plaintiff) was travelling with leave and license of the company's servants. Although he got in under a mistake that his master had got a ticket for him, he gets out at Nowsaree and asks the station master for a ticket; but he is told to go on. Again at Bulsar, he is told to keep in the carriage and to go on.

Mr. Marriott—If your Lordship is with me on the first point, that the company had no right to turn out the plaintiff—that he was not liable to be turned out—then I need not go to the second point. I say even if plaintiff travelled without a ticket, he was not liable to be turned out if he had no intention to defraud; but I go further and say he was travelling with the leave and license of the company. As to the tender of the fare, I have to refer to the section which says, "Every person shall be entitled to a ticket," &c., so that the common law imposes a duty on the company to issue a ticket as long as there is room in their carriages. With reference to time, the judge has found that there was ample time at Dahanu, where the train stops ten minutes, to issue a ticket to the plaintiff. If the station master was inclined to grant a ticket, there was ample time to issue it. It was also found that Mr. Leith was ready and willing to pay any money for a ticket for the plaintiff. In Pickford vs. The Grand Junction Canal Company, 8 M. and W., 372, it was ruled that an offer to pay was sufficient, and that an actual tender was not necessary. The case is express on that point. The defendants say they were not bound to issue a ticket, because re-booking is not allowed at intermediate stations. The first answer to that is, that there was no re-booking, the plaintiff not having been booked at all; and the second answer is that the rule was not binding on the plaintiff, inasmuch as it has never been sanctioned by Government, as required by the Act. Referring to sections 22 and 29 of Act 18 of 1854, Mr. Marriott said it was quite clear that the rule relating to re-booking had not received the sanction of Government. There could be no question that the judge found that the fare was offered and refused. Under the circumstances the learned counsel submitted that the defendants had no right to remove the plaintiff from their carriage.

Mr. Farran then addressed the court on behalf of the defendants. The whole question, he said, lay in an extremely narrow compass; and he thought the question their Lordships had to try was untouched by any authority except to a certain extent the authority to which he would refer. The whole matter rested on section 1 of Act 25 of 1871, which provides that "no person will be allowed to enter a railway carriage without a ticket." A person, therefore, who enters a railway carriage in violation of the express provisions of that Legislature is a trespasser, except when he has the leave and license of the company to do so. Indeed, that was the argument to which the First Judge of the Small Causes Court acceded. The amount of damages in the case was nothing, yet the principle involved was of extreme importance, because it really comes to this—That any passenger, who has money in his pocket, but has not taken the ticket he was bound to take before entering the carriage, is placed in the same position as the person who has bought a ticket.

The Chief Justice—No, not exactly the same position because the plaintiff here had applied for a ticket before he was called upon to produce one. The case of a man, with money in his pocket, is quite different from that of one who honestly believed his master had got a ticket for him, and who, before he was asked to produce his ticket, offered to buy one as soon as he became aware of the mistake that had been made.

Mr. Farran—I contend that when the station master at Dahanu found the person without a ticket——

The Chief Justice—It was not the station master who found him, but he found the station master.

Mr. Farran—I must state the facts as they occurred. The station master, on discovering the plaintiff had no ticket, said "You can't go into the carriage." Yet the plaintiff entered; there was an altercation, and Mr. Leith then said to his servant "You have no ticket, but never mind, get into the carriage." The man accordingly did so, and was then turned out. It had been found to be the common practice of certain passengers to travel without tickets, and then get out at Surat or some other station; and this fact led to the issue of the order against re-booking at intermediate stations.

The Chief Justice—That is not applicable to a man who had not been booked at all.

Mr. Farran—That is met by the provision that no tickets will be issued unless within five minutes from the starting of the train. If an exception is to be made in the case of one person, it will have to be made in the case of 100 persons who travelled without tickets and who might suddenly require the station master to return from the platform to the ticket office, just when a train was about to start in order to give them tickets.

The Chief Justice—At certain railway stations—I don't speak of your railway—I have found that the booking clerk was not at the window until the train was about to start.

Mr. Farran—With the exception of the question of leave and license, to which I shall presently refer, if your Lordships decide that the company was bound to carry the passenger without a ticket, the effect would be to repeal the existing provisions of law.

The Chief Justice—Was the station master at Dahanu a European?

Mr. Farran—A Parsee.

The Chief Justice—Would it not have been better for him to have allowed the man to go on instead of detaining him in a strange place?

Mr. Farran—That would clearly be against the rules and regulations. There is, primarily, the provision of law that a person shall provide himself with a ticket before he enters a railway carriage. There was no contract between the person who entered without a ticket, and the company, was justified in asking him to get out. That is independently of the question whether the plaintiff had a right to demand a ticket to carry him on to Bombay. That is the proposition of law which, I submit, arises on the first section of the Act. I think there is nothing in the Act which militates against the plain doctrine of common law—nothing in the Act or in the authorities cited by my learned friend. Section 3 of Act 18 of 1854 contemplates an offence, and says it should be no offence unless there is an intention to defraud. Mr. Farran, referring to the authorities cited, remarked that Dearden vs. Townsend was a different case from this: it was in reference to a criminal prosecution. The other cases were all to the same effect. In Chilton vs. The London and Croydon Railway Company, the defendant refused to pay the full fare, for the railway company, not believing that he had any intention to defraud, demanded a penalty; and when he did not pay the penalty, he was arrested. Mr. Farran therefore submitted that this was really a case untouched by authority. In Jennings vs. The Great Northern Railway Company, it was ruled that, if a person was found without a ticket, he could simply be removed. In that case, the master entered into a contract with the company to carry his boys, for which he had paid. The train was divided at a certain station by the company; the master and boys were thereby separated; and the latter could not, when called upon, produce their tickets which were in the possession of the master. Here the words of the Legislature make it imperative on the passenger to buy a ticket before entering a carriage. The plaintiff was not dragged out of the carriage or ill-used forcibly. The station master had received certain orders, and he was unable to re-book in the face of those orders. That was mentioned to Mr. Leith. Sections 6, 7, and 15 appeared to frame in which a passenger had complied with the provisions of section 1. Mr. Farran did not think any argument could be drawn in plaintiff's favour from the express powers given in those sections. Because the company have power to deal with certain offenders under those sections, it did not follow that they have no power to turn out a person with whom they entered into no contract. The learned counsel's contention was that section 1 is to be read independently of the latter sections. The first essential condition is that a passenger should provide himself with a ticket; but if, when he is asked to produce his ticket, he is simply required to pay the fare for the whole distance—that is, from the most remote station. It any rate, under the Act, he is bound to provide himself with a ticket, and to produce it when required. The rule *nisi* was applied for on the ground that the damages were excessive. There could be no presence for vindictive damages, and therefore the damages the plaintiff was entitled to recover were the damages he had actually sustained.

Sir Charles Sargent—The First Judge of the Small Causes Court was of opinion that the company were entitled to remove him, but he offered no opinion whether plaintiff was entitled to get a ticket. He offered no opinion as to whether the company were bound to give him a ticket from Dahanu to Bombay.

The Chief Justice—I think the First Judge ought to have decided that point. Why did he not?

Mr. Farran—I am sorry he did not give an opinion on that point. If he had been in my power——

The Chief Justice—I think he was pointed out the way in which a passenger could be punished if he had acted fraudulently. If not, why should he be punished? The station master served no good purpose by detaining plaintiff. No doubt he has a justification in the order of his employers.

Sir Charles Sargent—Is there any practice as to shutting the booking office?

Mr. Farran—Yes, there is. It is stated in the evidence of Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the company.

The Chief Justice—It is shut 5 minutes before the train starts. They were bound to issue a ticket up to 5 minutes before the train started.

Sir Charles Sargent—They cannot afford to keep more than one man at a small station, and therefore the booking office must be shut up within a reasonable time from the starting of the train. The moment the booking clerk hears the bell ring, he would shut up.

Mr. Farran cited the case of Hamlen, 1 H. and N. 408, as to damages, submitting that the general rule of law was applicable to railway cases—namely that a person is entitled to recover the damages he has actually sustained. The 4th Judge gave heavy damages on the ground that there had been a flagrant breach by the company of their duty to the public. Their Lordships would take into account the incon

GIRLS IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

(Saturday Review.)

PEOPLE of a certain rank are supposed to be able to take care of the health and education of their own children. But experience shows this to be an entirely false supposition. Disregard of the laws of health is not confined to those who live in cottages, and the fact that a girl has had a governess for ten years does not prove that she is well educated. One mother from ignorance will fail in having her daughters properly taught, whilst another will consider an expert French maid a person of much more importance than her nursery governess, and will pay her ungrudgingly a much higher salary. We want an Elizabeth Fry to inspect the schoolroom prisons, and take up the cause of our little English girls, who only confide their troubles to sympathising old nurses or to half-indignant schoolboy brothers.

The uncomplaining endurance of nice children brought up in large families is something very remarkable. "Telling tales" they think an unpardonable crime. They are therefore usually silent about a great deal that goes on in the nursery which their parents would disapprove were they aware of it. They take as a matter of course any ill-temper, deceit, or injustice of which their governesses may be guilty in the schoolroom. At least they generally do so, and will keep quiet unless roused by seeing a little brother or sister bullied. They then tell tales in their righteous indignation, and their parents perhaps discover that the governess who was so highly recommended to them as a universal genius is entirely unfit to have the charge of children. They discharge her, and as likely as not get some one quite as unfit for her post. It is a pity one of the Commissioners of Education could not undergo a few mornings in some of the schoolrooms in which little girls wash their slates with their tears, yet never thoroughly master the simple rules of arithmetic; where they labour over "Mangnall's Questions," but know nothing of history; and where, hating music, they are yet compelled to practise many weary hours every day. The room is probably the smallest in the house. If in a town, it is perhaps a dingy back room looking out on the leads. As it contains a piano, a bookcase, a large table, a reclining board, and at least half a dozen chairs, there is not much cubic space left for air to breathe. On a hot summer day it would be a hard-hearted person who did not commiserate the victims of what might be supposed to be the height of barbarism, but is in reality the result of a high state of civilisation. A child may be heard attempting by the aid of memory alone, no map being allowed in this lesson, to describe the courses of the Don, the Dnieper, the Dniester, and the Danube, in which attempt she is signally unsuccessful, and only manages to point herself hopelessly and for life on the subject. The geography is put aside to be relearnt, and she goes on with her task in "Mangnall's Questions." Out of that mine of information her governess has crammed her with a little undigested information. The child has succeeded with much pains in retaining a few facts, such as that "the most distinguishing traits in Cromwell's character were hypocrisy and ambition," that "stops were first introduced in the reign of Elizabeth," and that the University of Cambridge was commenced by Sigbert, King of the East Angles, in 630. She also learns that it is a most remarkable fact that John of Gaunt never came to the throne. Her sister is meantime gazing dejectedly at an exercise in syntax, and vainly trying to discover the mistake in such a sentence as, "We have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images which we have once received into all the varieties of picture and vision." Poor child! what with heat and the indolence of mind which has been allowed to grow upon her, she has no power of retaining anything except a vision of how delightful the garden must be looking, particularly the honeysuckle seat under the beech-tree. She tries another sentence, and here she is quite willing to allow that there must be something wrong in such an assertion as that "Our tutors are benefactors who we owe obedience to, and who we ought to love." It would be trying to assent to the proposition under the circumstances, so she feels quite ready to correct it in sense, if not in grammar. Another sister is involved in a painful struggle with a sum which she could easily do if she had the faintest idea what all these figures mean. It is not much help to the pupils that all through the lesson a jangling noise, called practising the piano, should be going on, nor does it help the teacher to keep her head clear. Governesses, as a rule, are subject to toothache, and do not like open windows; consequently, before half the morning lessons are over the pupils feel exhausted, stupid, and cross, and their teacher has not improbably become unreasonable and undiscriminating. She praises the girl who repeats her lesson with parrot-like precision, and thus saves her trouble. She scolds the slower, but perhaps more painstaking child, who has no faculty for learning by rote what her understanding has not completely mastered. The poor little wretch is accused of idleness and obstinacy, and kept in to learn texts of Scripture during her play-hours. Complaints are made to her parents, who think it their duty to support the governess. The child becomes bewildered by the accusations made against her, and cannot explain matters to her own or any one else's satisfaction. When she goes to bed she cries herself to sleep over her unlearnt lessons, her lost play hours, and feels weighed down with the sense of trouble which blame, just or unjust, always brings to a child. She awakes unrefreshed to begin over again the same weary round, which is only lightened by the hope that a day will come when Joyce's "Scientific Dialogues" may be replaced by the last three-volume novel, and the dancing lessons practised in the county ballroom. Instead of wishing to continue her studies when she leaves the schoolroom, she is sick to death of them, and, if she marries, is only too glad to find an excuse to discontinue her practising or put aside her paint-brush. Poets sing about happy childhood, but we are not sure that civilisation has not robbed childhood of much of its joy. No doubt children forget their woes sooner than their parents can, and perhaps they enjoy their pleasures with a keener zest. They have the consolation of toffy and pets, dolls and unripe fruit, and find a heavenly calm sometimes in sucking their thumbs. Still they have sorrows, and they suffer more than most people suspect. The worst of it is that their sufferings are very likely to do them permanent harm. Many a valuable intellect has been rendered useless by injudicious early training, and many a fine character spoilt in passing through the schoolroom.

THE CAUSES OF DRUNKENNESS.

(National Food and Fuel Reformer.)

We might sum up the causes that lead to over-consumption of alcohol under the following heads:—

1. The want of oxygen is an undeniable cause of drunkenness. The exhilarating medium of life, oxygen itself, is alcoholic, we might say. It is a constant irritant, and therefore exhilarating. If the air has become exhausted of a portion of oxygen, it has a lowering effect upon the human system, a desire to make up for this, drives men and women to alcoholic consumption. It will be said, why then drunkenness in rural districts? But no one yet proved that drunkenness was as prevalent in rural districts as in towns, and if it exists there at all, it will be partly caused by the dulness and sameness of life. The system will have exhilaration, and if it cannot have it in the mode of life it gets it out of spasmodic and vicious action. 2. Want of nutritious and aromatic food; and this is, perhaps, the strongest of all causes of drunkenness. The absorbed vitality wants replacing, and in default of being replaced by absorption of solid nourishment, which acts regularly in conjunction with systematic functions, a craving for spasmodic stimulants is raised, and leads easily to excess. It is, however, often not only the want of solid as of aromatic food; for continual heavy food will exhaust the digestive organs and cause feebleness as much as under-nourishment, producing the over use of stimulants. A constant use of aromatic foods is necessary, particularly in our artificial town life, to form a continual stimulating action, and replace the natural exhaustion consequent on the inhalation of vitiated atmospheric air. The volatile oils, contained in stimulating foods, are safeguards against drunkenness or over-consumption of alcohol. 3. Unsettled meals. The ill-regulated provision for supplying food to the body is a great cause of drunkenness: If exhaustion is not replaced regularly, sudden replacement is required. It is far easier to run into the public-house for six penny worth of stimulant than to wait till sixpennyworth of well-cooked food is prepared; and as nature does not like to wait if neglected, the first course is taken, and to a very bad purpose indeed. The stimulant acts momentarily; this brings about weakness, and finally ends in requiring further and stronger stimulants. It is no use for wives and mothers to exclaim against the drunkenness of their husbands and sons if that which would obviate drunkenness—regularity of food-meals—is not attended to. 4. Spasmodic work. It is possible to find a place where to meet drunkenness and where not, in trade. Regular occupation and regular hours are preventative of exhaustion of vitality, and therefore do not tax the system as heavily as sudden occupation at irregular intervals, prolonged beyond endurance. The man who has to work a long run of hours at a stretch has no taste for regular food, but flies to spasmodic sustenance; the man, or woman, whose energies are taxed suddenly, extravagantly, and spasmodically, will supply vitality in the same way by stimulants—they cannot help it, for nature's requirements are absolute. For such workers peculiar provision ought to be made, since they bring a sacrifice to our civilisation. 5. Want of sleep. There is no greater foe to sobriety than want of sleep; it eats into the very marrow of vitality. Want of sleep is want of replacement of energy, and what cannot be obtained in one way will be obtained in another. Long wakefulness exhausts the system, and requires stimulant action; when that is called into requisition we are no longer sure of the consequences—they may be one way or another, and the human machine once out of order we must put up with the consequences. Order! order! order is the great cry of the Universe. 6. "Ill-regulated vitality." We have given this point very moderately, and should like to characterise it more strongly. All disorderly action is absorbent, and leads to the use of stimulants to replace it. The youth who has passed his night in debauchery will not be satisfied with a simple breakfast, but will require strong stimulants to regain his vigour, in some measure, for daily occupation. Under the same heading will come, 7. Exhaustive pleasures. Pleasure is as yet little understood. Many young people in towns think pleasure consists in wild reaction from work. Until we educate for pleasure we cannot hope that young minds are sufficiently regulated to understand reaction and exhaustive pleasures act in such a manner on the system that they weaken vitality, when recreation would enhance it. When exhaustive pleasure is followed, there must a stimulating agency take place, and alcohol be unduly resorted to. 8. Bad teeth. The want of good teeth for mastication is as great a source of drunkenness as any we have named, and in no other matter can philanthropic action be better employed than in instituting for the workingclasses and the poor, hospitals where they may, on easy terms, supply this need. Unequal mastication causes bad digestion or want of nourishment, and both lead to the undue consumption of alcohol—for nature will be satisfied. 9. Want of cleanliness. Cleanliness exhilarates, dirt debases. Wherever purity in house, person, and dress exists, drunkenness will not find a home. Drunkenness is fond of unkempt hair, of unwashed skin, of tawdry dress, of unmended clothes. Encourage cleanliness, and you encourage sobriety. 10. Heavy clothing and close rooms. Among all the minds that have given their attention to clothing we have as yet met with none that have regarded seasonable and climatic clothing. 11. Over study, over exertion, over work, all condition on undue consumption of alcohol. Our body, our construction, has finite rules and finite principles, and when we overstep these we disorganise the carefully constituted watch-work, and it has to be replaced by violent machinery. We do not believe in violent work; all violence has to be replaced by stimulating substances, and must lead ultimately to an undue consumption of alcohol. 12. Sameness of life. But stagnation is just as bad. Life will have variety, and when that is neglected we have to create an artificial action. Whether it be the workman in his dull home, or the nobleman in his fine duller mansion, it is all the same, life will have action, oxygenic change and variety. It yearns for it and when left unsatisfied takes a wrong course.

We may preach wisely about sobriety in all ways, but sobriety need not mean dulness. Dulness revenges itself and causes a state of being which either ends in torpor or violent indulgence.

THE ADMIRALTY AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

It is certainly not surprising that the circular lately addressed by the Admiralty to the commanders of Her Majesty's ships on the subject of fugitive slaves should have provoked adverse criticism in this country. Some of the censures, indeed, which have been passed upon it show a slight tendency to mistake the merely negative attitude of the English law on the question of slavery for a positive one, and thence to infer obligations which have no real existence in fact; but there are certain obligations of a different kind which do really arise in the case in question, and it is these which the Admiralty appear to have violated, or rather altogether overlooked, in issuing their recent circular. The right of the slave to his liberty so long as he is under the English flag is of course something quite distinct from our obligation to allow him to remain under the flag; and it is very necessary to keep the distinction constantly before us. The one belongs to the province of law, and the other to that of policy; and though there is, of course, a sense in which policy should be guided by law, it is going too far to treat the Admiralty circular as though it almost amounted to an informal attempt to overrule the judgment of Lord Mansfield in Sommersett's case. The grave objection to the circular is that its authors themselves seem to have confused between law and policy; that they show no sign whatever of having considered the question from the point of view of English law, or even of having been aware of the state of the English law on the subject; and that—worst of all—they have by their ostentatious neglect of these considerations offered a slight to the authority of English law, as subsisting on board public English ships, thereby sanctioning a precedent of a most dangerous character to our international relations.

The grounds on which the Lords of the Admiralty justify their circular are such as would no doubt afford abundant excuse for the issue of some communication on the subject in question, but none unfortunately for the particular communication with which we have to deal. It is possible, in fact, to admit their lordships' premisses, and to construct upon them a conclusion of a different and far less questionable kind. It is no doubt the case that the presence of British ships of war in the harbours and waters of slave-owning nations creates a situation which might under easily conceivable circumstances become a source of numerous difficulties and embarrassments. Though we may refuse to accept the conclusions of the circular as to what constitutes "encouraging and assisting a breach of the slave law" in a slave-holding country, there can be no doubt that there are some forms of encouragement and assistance to breaches of the law of such countries which, if systematically offered by a British ship in close proximity to the coast would be intolerable to the inhabitants, and would tend to generate in their minds "mistrust and hatred greatly prejudicial to British interests." Therefore we might have expected the Admiralty to issue very precise and stringent instructions to the commanders of Her Majesty's ships not to abet or in any way afford facilities for the escape of slaves to the vessels under their command. To the instruction that as a rule no fugitive slave should be "permanently received on board any description of ship under the British flag, unless his life would be endangered if he were not allowed to come on board," no reasonable exception can be taken. To adopt any less rigid rule than this would be in effect to invite all the slaves in any country to make their way on board the nearest British ship on the first convenient pretext, and would, in fact, amount to a sort of encouragement and assistance to a breach of the law against which the circular rightly pronounces. But no more than this can properly be enjoined upon the commanders of ships. As soon as a slave has, by whatever means, contrived to get on board a ship, an altogether different set of considerations arises. The case cannot now be disposed of by the mere assertion that to retain the slave on board would be to "encourage and assist a breach of the law, and to protect the person breaking the law." The same might be said of the extension of asylum to political refugees in this country. Every unsuccessful leader of an insurrection has committed a breach of the law of his country, and in granting him asylum in England we are offering just the same sort of encouragement and assistance to law-breaking as we offer in the case of the fugitive slave. Nevertheless the sanctity of asylum is perhaps the one principle to which the national mind most closely clings; the one upon which a Minister who knew his countrymen would hesitate the longest to try experiments with; the one which we should maintain at the greatest risk of incurring "mistrust and hatred prejudicial to British interests." In passing therefore, from the undeniable premiss that we ought not to encourage and assist breach of the law by fugitive slaves to the conclusion that we ought not to retain them on board our ships, the Admiralty have taken a step in which, as they might have learned from the analogy above referred to, their countrymen will not be disposed to follow them.

But there is, as we have remarked, another aspect of the case in which the conclusion of the Admiralty is still more to be deplored. If it is unsatisfactory in itself, it is doubly unsatisfactory as regards the case in which it has been arrived at. The conclusion itself is offensive to English sympathies, but the process which has led to it is dangerous to English interests. Just as the philanthropist is charged in these cases with forgetting the interests of his country in his zeal for those of the slave, so the Admiralty may justly be accused of having lost sight of the national rights in their anxiety to protect those of the slave-owner. If it were deemed advisable to order the surrender of fugitive slaves, one would at least have thought that the greatest care would have been taken to represent the surrender as an act of pure grace on our part, and that the authority of English law on board English ships would have been jealously saved. There is no sign, however, that the Admiralty were in the least degree alive to the importance of this reservation. There appears to be no hint in the circular of any recognition of the principle that the deck of one of Her Majesty's ships is as much a portion of the British soil, and consequently that the status of slavery cannot there be legally recognized, and the slave can, in fact, only be surrendered by the informal process of dismissing from the ship a man whom its commander does not choose to allow to remain there. On the contrary, it would almost appear from the language of the circular as though the Admiralty looked upon our English ship as a portion of the soil of the slave-owner's country. They say in the circular that the slave must not be allowed to remain on board "after it has been proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command that he is legally a slave." Now as no one can be "legally" a slave in England, the only law which can be appealed to is that of the slave-owner's country, to admit the authority of which is in effect to surrender the territoriality of the ship. This, however, refers only to the case of slaves claimed by their owners in foreign harbours and waters; and the concessions made by the circular go much further than this. The Admiralty actually direct that if a fugitive slave has made his escape to a British ship on the high seas, he shall, when the vessel returns within the territorial limits of the country from a vessel belonging to which he has escaped, "be liable to be surrendered on demand being made, supported by necessary proofs." On the high seas the territoriality of ships, both public and private, is a claim not of comity but of right; and the practical surrender of this right, which is involved in the course enjoined by the circular, becomes of proportionately greater importance. In matters of international law we cannot afford to run the risk of misconception—of being supposed to have waived any right which we have no intention of waiving. If we were right that slaves should be surrendered at all—especially slaves who have boarded British ships on the high seas—the surrender should have been directed to be made on the distinct understanding that we waived only, and did not abandon, any maritime right hitherto claimed by us. The principle of the territoriality of ships has a wider application than to philanthropic purposes, and may one day be, as, indeed, it has already been, found to be of near concern to many persons besides fugitive slaves. It is not merely the interests of humanity on the one hand, or the rights, or alleged rights, of property which we have then to consider. Our own rights, and interests as a maritime nation, under international law, claim in such a case, and ought to obtain, the first place in our consideration. And it is because the Admiralty seem to have overlooked this among other points of importance on the matter that we think they would do well to revise the circular they have lately issued.

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PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—SEPT 25.

OVERLOADED.

Powder! what folly! why, you're fair enough:
Your face speaks for itself and needs no—puff!

WHO'S TO BLAME?

Vulcan: "It's no fault of mine! I can make a ram; I can make a torpedo; and I can make an iron ship! but I can't teach you to use them!"

IN PROPRIA PERSONA.

First Medical Student. "The British Medical Association appears to countenance Vivisection!"

Second Ditto. "I should think so, after the way they cut me up at the College!"

THE NEW WORK.

O! Tender-hearted sex,
What instincts in you work,
That you should take delight
In doing *cruel* work?

COMING DOWN IN THE WORLD.

Yearly Visitor, to Sea-side shop. "You've not got so many j-t ornaments as you used to have, Mrs. Black!"

Mrs. Black. "Ah, no, Ma'am! You remember what a respectable class of good I used to have. Now, folks is satisfied with artificial jewellery at a'lt the price!"

(LOCH) FYNE GRAMMAR.

(A Sad Fact for the School Board.)

Togal "Dud ye'll ever see the I-oo-na any more before?"

Tonal "Surely I was."

Togal "Ay, Ay! Maybe you was never on poard too, after thus——"

Tonal "I dud."

"PLEASANT ALL ROUND."

"Infant Terrible" (after contemplating visitor for some time). "O, Mr. Brown, let's have a game! We've got a whacking big sponge upstairs! I wish you'd sponge on 'em now! It 'd be such fun! he says you always do at the Club—— !!!"—[Tableau!

LITERATURE VERSUS SCIENCE.

"Literature—that is a very high flight. Science—that is a higher flight still."—Mr. Gladstone at the Hawarden Literary Institute.

Your pardon, dear Gladstone. We seldom dispute.
Are you rightly reported? *Punch* cannot be mute.
As a recognised leader and lover of Letters,
He will not admit the Professors his betters,
Or let Archimedes fly higher than Homer,
Through whose infinite realm you're a fortunate roamer.
Our Newton reached Science's summit, we know,
But on Poetry's peak was great Shakspeare below?
Imagine the wrathful discussion 'twould kindle
If we had to decide 'twixt the Laureate and Tyndall!
Punch, Proctor of Letters, designs no defiance
To the absolute definite value of Science;
But he holds that by logic 'tis clearly deducible
That the Pen beats retort and alembic and crucible,
Beats compass, theodolite, sewing-machine,
Creates or suggests them, and tells what they mean.
Its gifts as the easiest record of thought,
And without its strong aid all our Science were nought.
September's long lights cross the lawn and the garden,
You, statesman retired, enjoy autumn at Hawarden;
Punch hopes, when you've felled the due number of trees,
On the turf by the Castle there, sitting at ease,
You'll just reconsider that saying of yours—
Since you're one whose terse apophthegm always endures.
The different grooves which are occupied scan:
See, Science takes Nature, but Letters take Man—
Take Woman as well, a most exquisite field!
Think over that matter, dear Gladstone, and yield,
The Binomial Theorem's something to strike it,
We cleverer, no doubt—I prefer *As You Like It*.
Archimedes was deucedly wise on the cone,
Aristophanes' *Birds* suit me better, I own:
And though Science must have her keen Surgeons with lancets,
Her Astronomers sage to watch Venus's transits
(From boudoir to drawing-room, doubtless, and back again),
Yet as long as life lasts men will tread the old track again,
Will follow the Pen, that can wing them afar
To regions beyond the least visible star,
Will smile just awhile at the Science experiment,
Then welcome Pure Poetry's music, depth, nourishment.
Since School-Boards have come a great change there must be,
And even ex-Premiers have learnt Rule of Three;
So, as Letters to Science is Dinner to Lunch—
Thus verily sayeth

Yours verily.
PUNCH.

A SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Being an additional Chapter to "The Tour in the Hebrides."

"Sir" said Dr. Johnson, "let us take a walk down Princes Street."

Finding the Great Man in so excellent a humour, I seized upon the opportunity to put to him many interesting questions.

"Sir," said I "pray what do you think of Edinburgh?"

"I think, Sir," replied the Doctor, "that its name is most appropriate"

"Sir," I continued, in a fever of anticipation, "I shall be very much obliged to you if you will explain your meaning to my dull mind."

Dr. Johnson. Sir, I am sorry that my meaning should require explanation. I say that the name Edinburgh is appropriate, because I find the City primitive and beautiful. Again and again, doubtless, have held it in high consideration had they had the advantage of its possession. In short, Sir, they would have called it the Town of their Eden, or Edinburgh."

Mr. Boswell. A pun, Sir!

"I was a pun, Sir," retired the Doctor, very angrily, and I hastened to change the subject.

"I am surprised to find, Sir," said I, "that Her Majesty does not reside at Edinburgh. Do you not think "Sir, that she might use her Scottish Palace at Christmas time?"

"No, Sir, I do not think so," replied the Doctor, "and I can find no reason for your surprise."

"Indeed Sir!"

Dr. Johnson. Sir, were Her Most Gracious Majesty to dwell at Edinburgh at Christmas time, she would be put to great inconvenience. Her Most Gracious Majesty exhibits excellent sense in selecting Balmoral for her residence.

Mr. Boswell. Sir, I trust you do not call in question my loyalty to the House of Brunswick?

Dr. Johnson. Sir, I do not; I only question your wisdom.

Mr. Boswell. Sir, if I do not trouble you, will you explain to me why Her Majesty should avoid Edinburgh at Christmas time?

Dr. Johnson. Why, Sir, the very branches put up in honour of the festive season would treat her with disrespect!

Mr. Boswell. Indeed, Sir!

Dr. Johnson. Sir, if Her Most Gracious Majesty visited Edinburgh at Christmas time, would she not find *Hollywood?*

Mr. Boswell. Another pun, Sir!

"It was another pun, Sir!" cried the Doctor, very wrathfully, and I said no more.

The next day we visited Stirling. We walked up to the castle, and admired the magnificent view we there obtained of the surrounding country. We next examined the ramparts.

"These old walls, Sir," said I, "must weigh many thousand tons avoirdupois."

"Sir" replied the Doctor, "you should have said pounds *sterling!*"

"Another pun, Sir!" I exclaimed.

"It was another pun, Sir," I roared the Doctor, and I thought it best to hold my peace.

The next morning found us at Perth. Here we were received most hospitably by the gentry and the people. In the company of our host (a gentleman of the highest consideration in "The Fair City") we ascended Kinnoul Hill, and greatly admired the splendid scenery.

"A very lovely spot, Sir," I ventured to observe.

Dr. Johnson. Sir, you are right. Sir, I have here found the people so kind-hearted, the City so handsome, and the scenery so magnificent, that I confess it would give me infinite satisfaction were I able to call the town in which I was born a place (as the Highlanders have it) of my *Perth!*

"A pun, Sir," exclaimed our excellent host, and I could not help noticing that he seemed greatly surprised.

The Doctor made no reply, but I could see by the working of his countenance that he was suffering pain.

We came to our journey's end at Wick.

"What do you think of this place, Sir?" I asked.

Dr. Johnson. Sir, I think that the title of "The Modern Athens" should be conferred upon Wick rather than upon Edinburgh.

Mr. Boswell. Indeed, Sir! May I ask why?

Dr. Johnson. Why, Sir? Sir, you must be very dull. I say, Sir, that Wick should be called "The Modern Athens."

Mr. Boswell. I confess, Sir, that I am dull, and yet I cannot perceive why Wick should be called "The Modern Athens" "rather than Stoke d'Abernon."

Dr. Johnson. Sir, you indeed must be dull if you do not associate Wick with the centre of *Greece!*

I was silent for a few minutes, and then I ventured to make a remark.

"Sir," said I, "you once expressed a very strong opinion about pun-makers. Sir, you asserted your belief that a man who could make a pun would be capable of picking a pocket."

Dr. Johnson. Sir, I believe so still.

Mr. Boswell. And yet, Sir, during the course of our tour, you have made a large number of puns.

Dr. Johnson, Sir, you have good grounds for what you assert. I admit, Sir, with a feeling of sorrow that I have made many puns during our tour.

Mr. Boswell. Sir, may I venture to ask you why you have made so many puns?

"Sir," said Doctor Johnson, "the puns you have noticed are symptoms of a painful disease, known to men of letters as "the Silly Fever." I attribute the commencement of this melancholy malady to the depressing effects of a Scotch climate upon a Londoner in September!"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
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